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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT

INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY

Bulgaria

DATE OF

SUBJECT

Economic - Metal-cutting, labor productivity

INFORMATION 1950

HOW

PUBLISHED

Oct 1950

WHERE

Daily newspapers

DATE DIST.

PUBLISHED Sofia NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE

PUBLISHED

25 Jul - 22 Aug 1950

SUPPLEMENT TO

LANGUAGE Bulgarian REPORT NO.

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SOURCE

Newspapers as indicated.

BOOST HIGH-SPEED METAL-CUTTING; WORK PRODUCTIVITY INCREASES

PLEDGE TO APPLY NEW METHODS -- Sofia Zemedelsko Zname, 25 Jul 50

At a meeting held 24 July at the Georgi Dimitrov locomotive and railroad car plant, high-speed turners of the locomotive and car department of the Sofia Railroad Depot, the electrorechnical and technical shops of the Sofia Railroad Station, the 6 September State Enterprise, the spare parts factory, and others, discussed and compared their experiences.

Yordan Lazarov, high-speed turner at the locomotive and car plant, gave a report on high-speed metal-cutting and its significance for the country's economy. Following this report, various high-speed turners reported their work experiences and generally emphasized that the high-speed cutting method required that lathes and instruments be maintained in perfect condition.

Many of the younger lathe operators made pledges to become high-speed turners to celebrate the Bulgarian Railroad Workers' Holiday; the turners of the electrotechnical shops pledged to apply the high-speed metal-cutting method 100 percent.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the high-speed turners gave a practical demonstration of cutting metals by the new high-speed method.

CONTINUE CAMPAIGN FOR HIGH-SPEED METAL-CUTTING -- Sofia Izgrev, 22 Aug 50

At a meeting of workers from various plants and railroad depots in Stalin, Nikola Petrov, a former turner and now a student of ship construction in the USSR, demonstrated the Soviet method for high-speed metal-cutting. High-speed metal-cutting may increase productivity by 2,000 percent.

The turners pledged to apply the Soviet method of metal-cutting.

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WORKERS ATTAIN NEW RECORDS -- Sofia Izgrev, 18 Aug 50

Work productivity increased considerably during the second quarter of 1950, and, according to industries, the plan was exceeded as follows: ore, coal, and concentrates mining, 4 percent; paper 11.5; sugar 19.7; wool 10.8; furniture 6.7; rubber 2.5 percent, etc. The campaign for the introduction of new and more efficient work methods has also been very successful; thousands of new shock workers have attained work results that were unheard of before. One of them, a woman at the Bulgaria textile mill, is operating 880 spindles simultaneously, whereas the quota provides for 440. Another operates three heavy woolen textile looms, with the quota providing for only one. Shock workers of Plants No 10 and 11 have achieved very high productivity in high-speed metal-cutting: 760 meters a minute for steel, and 1,340 meters a minute for aluminum.

As a result of increased productivity, 4.4 percent fewer workers than specified by the plan were employed, and 100 million levs were saved from the wage fund, whereas the exceeding of quotas during the second quarter of 1950 provided a 3-percent saving in the total wage fund.

However, some industries failed to fulfill the work productivity plan; thus, in the machine-building industry it was fulfilled by only 99 percent; metalworking industry 90.8 percent; porcelain and pottery industry 64 percent; shee industry 93.4 percent; fur and leather industry 91.9 percent; glass industry 94.4 percent; and in the chemical industry 96.4 percent. Some essential enterprises have likewise not fulfilled their productivity plans, such as the Merino factory, where productivity reached only 82.4 percent, and the Khristo Botev factory, where it reached only 87 percent. The main reason for these shortcomings is seen in poor work organization.

On the other hand, many industries have hired more workers than needed to fulfill the plan. Thus, the porcelain and pottery industry hired 28 percent more workers than required to meet its requirements, the glass industry 8 percent more, the metalworking industry 5 percent, etc., whereas others exceeded their requirements for engineering and technical personnel. In machine-building the excess reached 9.8 percent. In various enterprises the wage fund was also exceeded, and excessive average daily and monthly wages were paid to some of the workers and engineering-technical personnel. In the machine-building, ore and metallurgy, leather, rubber, furniture, and other industries, this excessive utilization of the wage fund increased production costs and reduced the amount available for the social fund. It must be therefore definitely eliminated.

The main advantage of increased productivity are cost reduction and the release of manpower for other industries where it is needed. The campaign for increased work productivity must therefore be continued persistently.

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